

Black holes have been portrayed as **incredibly horrible** monsters.

Circle the boldfaced word that describes a noun. Draw a box around the boldfaced word that tells about an adjective.

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. Some adjectives tell what kind. Others, like *many* and *six*, tell how many. The adjectives *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those* tell which one. These words are called *demonstrative adjectives*. The articles *a*, *an*, and *the* are also adjectives. **Adverbs** describe verbs or adjectives. They tell how, when, where, or to what extent (how much). Many adverbs end in *-ly*. Other common adverbs are *fast*, *very*, *often*, *again*, *only*, *however*, *too*, *later*, *first*, *then*, *far*, *still*, and *now*.

See Handbook Sections 15 and 18

Part 1

Circle each boldfaced word that is an adjective. Draw a star above each boldfaced adjective that is an article. Draw a box around each boldfaced word that is an adverb.

1. The **menacing** black hole lurks unseen in space.
2. **There** it sits **patiently**, waiting to gobble up unsuspecting flying objects.
3. It sucks **innocent** stars, comets, and spheres into the **deadly** whirlpool of its gravity.
4. This is how black holes form: a new star changes **slowly**.
5. After millions of years, its supply of hydrogen dwindles **substantially**.
6. A **large** star uses up its supply of hydrogen more quickly than a **small** star.
7. When its hydrogen is **almost** gone, a star becomes a red giant.
8. A star the size of our sun will **finally** become a **small**, hot white dwarf.
9. A star that is more than **three** times the size of our sun becomes a supergiant.
10. It may **then** become a supernova.
11. A supernova is an **extremely** large exploding star.
12. If there is **still** a **large** amount of mass left over after a supernova explodes, **the** star collapses into itself and forms a black hole.